THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
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TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
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Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
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No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

From the Richmond Examiner.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Northern papers received yesterday contain Lincoln's message transmitted to the Yankee Congress, giving a full history of the late "peace conference," including all the preliminary correspondence, from the day Mr. Blair first started for Richmond down to the interview in Hampton Roads as also Seward's account of the conference as embodied in his instructions to Minister Adams at the Court of St. James. We give these documents below:

WASHINGTON, February 10.

To the Honourable, the House of Representatives:

In response to your resolution of the 8th inst., requesting information in relation to a conference recently held in Hampton Roads, I have the honor to state that on the day of the date I gave Francis P. Blair, Senior, a card written as follows, to wit:

Allow the bearer, F. P. Blair, Senior, to pass our lines, go South and return.

Dec 26, 1864. A. LINCOLN.

That at the time I was informed that Mr. Blair sought the card as a means of getting to Richmond, Virginia, but he was given no authority to speak or act for the Government, nor was I informed of anything he would say or do on his own account or otherwise, Mr. Blair told me that he had been to Richmond and had seen Jefferson Davis, and he (Mr. Blair) at the same time left with me a manuscript letter as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, Virginia, January 12, 1865.

F. P. Blair, Esq.,

Sir: I have deemed it proper, and probably desirable to you, to give you in this form the substance of the remarks made by me, to be repeated by you to President Lincoln, etc.

I have no disposition to find obstacles in forms, and am willing now, as heretofore, to enter into negotiations for the restoration of peace.

I am ready to send a commission whenever I have reason to suppose it will be received, or to receive a commission if the United States Government shall choose to send one.

Notwithstanding the rejection of our former offers, I would, if you could promise that a commissioner, minister, or other agent would be received, appoint one immediately, and renew the effort to enter into a conference with a view to secure peace to the two countries.

Yours, etc.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Afterwards, with the view that it should be shown to Mr. Davis, I wrote and delivered to Mr. Blair a letter, as follows, to wit:

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1865.

F. P. Blair, Esq:

Sir: You having shown me Mr. Davis' letter to you of the 12th instant, you may say to him that I have constantly been, am now, and shall continue ready to receive any agent whom he or any other influential person now resisting the national authority may informally send me with a view of securing peace to the people of our common country.

Yours, etc.,

A. LINCOLN.

Afterward, Mr. Blair dictated for and authorized me to make an entry on the back of my retained copy of the letter last above recited, which is as follows:

JANUARY 28th, 1865.

To-day Mr. Blair tells me that on the 31st instant he delivered to Mr. Davis the original of which the within is a copy, and left it with him.—That at the time of delivering it Mr. Davis read it over twice in Mr. Blair's presence. At the close of which he (Mr. Blair) remarked that the part about our one common country referred to the part of Mr. Davis' letter about the two countries, to which Mr. Davis replied that he so understood it.

A. LINCOLN.

The following telegram was received at Washington, January 31, 1865, from City Point, Virginia, 10,30, A. M., January 31, 1865:

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

The following communication was received here last evening:

PETERSBURG, VA., January 30, 1865.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, commanding armies United States:

Sir: We desire to pass your lines under safe conduct, and to proceed to Washington, to hold a conference with President Lincoln upon the subject of the existing war, and with a view of ascertaining upon what terms it may be terminated, in pursuance of the course indicated by him in his letter to Mr. Blair of January 18, 1865, of which we presume you have a copy, and if not, we wish to see you in person, if convenient, and to confer with you on the subject.

Very respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
R. M. T. HUNTER.

I have sent directions to receive these gentlemen, and expect to have them at my quarters this evening awaiting your instructions.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieut. General commanding armies United States.

Supposing the proper point to be then reached, I despatched the Secretary of State with the following instructions:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 31, 1865.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State:

You will proceed to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, there to meet and informally confer with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, on the basis of my letter to F. P. Blair, Esq., of January 18th 1865, a copy of which you have. You will make known to them that three things are indispensable, to wit: First. The restoration of the national authority throughout all the States. Second. No receding by the Executive of the United States on the slavery question from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress, and in the preceding documents. Third. No cessation of hostilities, short of an end of the war, and the disbanding of all the forces hostile to the government. You will inform them that all propositions of theirs, not consistent with the above, will be considered and passed upon in a spirit of sincere liberality. You will hear all they may choose to say and report it to me. You will not assume to definitely consummate anything.

Yours &c.,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

On the day of its date the following telegram was sent to General Grant:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 1, 1865

Lieutenant General Grant, City Point, Virginia.

Let nothing which is transpiring change, hinder or delay your military movements or plans.

A. LINCOLN.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865. [No. 256.

At 8 o'clock, P. M., the following note, addressed to General Grant, was received:

CITY POINT, VA., February 1, 1865.

To Lieutenant-General Grant:

Sir: We desire to go to Washington city to confer informally with the President personally in reference to the matters mentioned in his letter to Mr. Blair of the 18th of January, ultimo. Without any personal compromise on any question in the letter, we have the permission to do so from the authorities in Richmond.

Very respectfully yours,

A. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

At 9.30, P. M., I notified them that they could not proceed further unless they complied with the terms expressed in my letter. The point of meeting designated in the above note would not, in my opinion, be insisted upon. Fort Monroe would be acceptable. Having complied with my restrictions I will return to Washington to-morrow, unless otherwise ordered.

THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Major, &c.

On reading this dispatch of Major Eckert, I was about to recall him and the Secretary of State when the following telegram of General Grant to the Secretary of War was shown me:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram, received at Washington, 4:35, A. M., February 2, 1865, from City Point, Virginia, February 2, 10:30 P. M. 1865:

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War

Now that the interview between Major Eckert, under his written instructions, and Mr. Stephens and party, has ended, I will state confidentially, but not officially, to become a matter of record, that I am convinced, upon conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their intentions are good and their desire sincere to restore peace and Union. I have not felt myself at liberty to express even views of my own, or to account for my reticence. This has placed me in an awkward position, which, I could have avoided by not seeing them in the first instance. I fear now their going back without any expression to any one in authority will have a bad influence. At the same time I recognize the difficulties in the way of receiving these informal commissioners at this time, and I do not know what to recommend. I am sorry, however, that Mr. Lincoln cannot have an interview with the two named in this dispatch, if not all three, now within our lines. Their letter to me was all that the President's instructions contemplated to secure their safe conduct, if they had used the same language to Major Eckert.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

This dispatch of General Grant changed my purpose, and accordingly I telegraphed him and the Secretary of State as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C. Feb 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-General Grant, City Point Va.:

Say to the gentlemen that I will meet them personally at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can get there.

A. LINCOLN

On the night of the 2d I reached Hampton roads, found the Secretary of State and Major Eckert on a steamer anchored off the shore, and learned of them that the Richmond gentlemen were on another steamer, also anchored off shore in the roads, and that the Secretary of State had not seen or communicated with them. I ascertained that Major Eckert had literally complied with his instructions, and I saw for the first time the answer of the Richmond gentlemen to him, which, in his dispatch to me of the 1st, he characterized as not satisfactory That answer is as follows, to wit:

CITY POINT, Va., February 1, 1865

Thomas Eckert, Major and A. D. C.

Major. Your note, delivered by yourself this day, has been considered. In reply we have to say that we were furnished with a copy of the letter of President Lincoln to Francis P. Blair, of the 18th January, ultimo, another copy of which is appended to your note. Our intentions are contained in a letter of which the following is a copy:

RICHMOND, January 28, 1865.

In conformity with the letter of Mr. Lincoln, of which the foregoing is a copy, you are to proceed to Washington city, for informal conference with him upon the issue involved in the existing war, and for the purpose of securing peace to the two countries.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JEFFERSON D[illegible]

The substantial object to be obtained by the informal conference is to ascertain upon what terms the existing war can be terminated honorably.—Our instructions contemplate a personal interview between President Lincoln and ourselves at Washington, but with this explanation, we are ready to meet any person or persons that President Lincoln may appoint, at such place as he may designate. Our earnest desire is that a just and honorable peace may be agreed upon, and we are prepared to receive or submit propositions which may possibly lead to the attainment of that end.

Very respectfully, yours,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
JOHN A. CAMPBELL,

A note of these gentlemen, subsequently addressed to General Grant, has already been given in Major Eckert's dispatch of the first instant. I also saw here, for the first time, the following note, addressed by the Richmond gentlemen to Major Eckert:

CITY POINT, VA., February 2, 1865.

Thomas T. Eckert, Major and A. D. C.:

Major: In reply to your verbal statement that your instructions did not allow you to alter the conditions upon which a passport could be given to us, we say that we are willing to proceed to Fortres Monroe, and there to have an informal conference with any person or persons that President Lincoln may appoint on the basis of his letter to Francis P. Blair, of the 18th of January, or upon any other terms or conditions that he may hereafter propose, not inconsistant with the essential principles of self government and popular rights upon which our institutions are founded. It is our earnest wish to ascertain, after a free interchange of ideas and information, upon what principles and what terms, if any, a just and honorable peace can be established without the effusion of more blood, and to contribute our utmost efforts to accomplish such a result. We think it better to add that in accepting your passport we are not to be understood as committing ourselves to anything; but to carry into this informal conference the views and feelings above expressed.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
R. M. T. HUNTER.

On the morning of the third, the three gentlemen—Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell—came aboard of our steamer, and had an interview with the Secretary of State and myself of several hours duration. No question or preliminaries to the meeting was then and there made or mentioned. No other person was present. No papers were exchanged or produced, and it was in advance agreed that the conversation was to be informal and verbal merely. On our part the whole substance of the instructions to the Secretary of State, herinbefore recited, was stated and insisted upon, and nothing was said inconsistent therewith. While, by the other party, it was not said that, in any event or on any condition, they ever would consent to reunion; and yet they equally omitted to declare that they would not so consent. They seemed to desire a postponement of that question, and the adoption of some other course first, which, as some of them seemed to argue, might or might not lead to reunion, but which course we thought would amount to an indefinite postponement. The conference ended without result.

The foregoing, containing, as is believed, all the information sought, is respectfully submitted.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE H. G.,
Raleigh, February 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. The following acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

An Act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence, ratified the 7th day of July 1863. * * * * * * *

SEC. 2nd. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home defence, all white male persons not enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the Civil and Military officers of the Confederate Government within this State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such Ministry, the High Sheriffs and Clerks of the several Courts of record, and the Public Registers in the several Counties, and such other persons as the Governor for special reasons may deem proper subjects of exemption. * *

SEC. 5th, *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempt from provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred (100) dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th dav of May 1862.—*Provided*, that when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied on his property five hundred (500) dollars, under the act of Congress called the Conscription Law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

An Act to amend an act entitled an act to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard organization—ratified the 7th day of Feruary, 1865.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, the Governor, whenever he deems it expedient, may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company. Provided, however, that if there are not sixty Home Guard to any one county, that such number as may be, shall be incorporated into a company; the said companies, when so consolidated, shall have their privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commisssioned officers or privates, under the same rules and regulations as other non commisrioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving, their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may in like manner, cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be be consolidated; said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, of not more than ten companies; That the rank and file shall elect their field officers and all field officers who shall not be elected, their commissions shall be suspended, and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for home defence ratified 7th July, 1863; there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county, appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army;" the Attorney General, Solicitors for the several circuits and counties, County Trustees, County Surveyors, Physicians of five years practice, one Editor to a newspaper and necessary Compositors and employees to be certified to on oath by the editor, Mail Carriers, Professors in Colleges, and Teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have twenty scholars, the necessary skilled Operatives in Factories and Foundry's, regular public Millers, and Black Smiths, and Wheel Wrights who have established shops, regular public Tanners, and Shoe Makers, and one overseer of the poor of each county; Provided all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respectiwe trades, and were employed in the same prior to the first of January 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public Millers, who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged, unless it shall appear that owners of Mills have turned off their Millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt; Provided, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to officers of the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and Provided further, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4, Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5, Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this the 7th day of Feb. A. D. 1865.

D. G. FOWLE,
Speaker Pro Tem.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, C. R. Thomas, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this the 7th day of February, A. D. 1865.

C. R. THOMAS,
Secretary of State.

II. In addition to the exemptions granted in the foregoing acts there shall be exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence all Railroad officers and the necessary employees, the Commanding Officers of each Brigade and Regiment of North Carolina Militia, and one Druggist to each Drug Store, *Provided*, that there is no druggist in said Drug Store not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence.

III. Claims for exemption under the foregoing acts and orders must be established by the affidavit of two respectable persons knowing of the facts, which affidavits must be placed in the hands of the commanding officer of the Regiment or Battalion to which the individual belongs, who, if satisfied that the claim is just, will furnish him with a certificate of exemption

IV. The Commanding officers of each Regiment and Battalion of the Guard for Home Defence will immediately assemble their commands at their respective county seats, and at once proceed to consolidate the companies in accordance with the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina ratified Febuary 7th 1865, and under the following regulations viz: When a regiment or Battalion is assembled as above directed, its commanding officers will divide it into two classes, all able bodied officers and men liable to active service in the field beyond the limits of the county will constitute the first class, and all officers and men exempt from duty except within the limits of their counties, will constitute the second class.

When the first class does not exceed ninty men or fall below forty-five men, it will be organized into one company—when it exceeds ninety men, but does not exceed one hundred and fifty, it will be organized into two companies—when it exceeds one hundred and fifty men, it will be organized into three companies, and elections for a full complement of company officers will be held. When the first class falls below forty-five men, it will be organized into a company, and officers elected as follows: For a company of less than forty-five, but more than thirty-five men, a Captain and a first Lieutenant; for a company of less than thirty-five but more than twenty, a first Lieutenant and a second Lieutenant; for a company of twenty or a less number of men, one second Lieutenant.

The second class will be organized into companies not to exceed seventy-five men, each, and elections for a full complement of company officers will be held, when the number of men does not fall below forty five. But when it does fall below forty-five the same rule will be followed as in the first class.

The election for company officers will be held under the direction of the commanding officer of each Regiment or Battalion, who will, as soon as the organizations are completed, immediately forward a report of the same to this office, together with the certificates of election.

V. Until the consolidated companies are organized into Regiments and Battalions, the Field Officers now in commission will continue to exercise command as heretofore.

By order of GOVERNOR VANCE.

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

251—tf.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expense spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA.
Richmond, Va.

January 31, 1865. 240 -tf.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Formers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

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All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.

January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading Journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as can not be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to congress, political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Richmond, Va.

jan 18—228 tf

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. T. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

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*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

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Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE

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Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

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Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morgenton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person. Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. M. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Insution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

THE

CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN E. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
SATURDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

AN ARTICLE appears in the *Progress* of this city of the 16 h inst., which we had intended to copy and review at some length, but the press of more important matter upon our attention, than the ever varying garrulity of that journal, has induced us to change our mind, especially since it has seen proper to come out, and in substance congratulate the people of Savannah upon the improvement of their condition since they have been blessed (?) with Yankee rule.

This furnishes so good a key to the action of the *Progress* in all its tergiversations, from its denunciations of *us and many of the good people* of the State in our attempt to prevent a convention, to secede in Feb. 1861, then the watchword of the *Progress*, down to its recent admiration of Yankee rule, that we deem an extended notice of its present ravings unnecessary. The article to which we allude is one noticing the patriotic proclamation of Governor Vance. The *Progress* starts out with a heavy blow at "Joe. Brown" of Ga., as well as Gov. Vance. It declares that "if either of them have done anything to deliver their people from the sufferings they are enduring, save to *proclamate*, we have failed to see it."

With the quarrel between the *Progress* and "Joe Brown" of Ga., we have nothing to do. But will simply remark in passing what everybody who has been accustomed to see that sheet knows, that the *Progress* itself has contradicted its late statements more than a hundred times; presenting "Joe Brown" as the perfection of statesmanship, and growing furious whenever any one else presumed to dissent. As to what Governor Vance has done, we leave that to the published history of the times and the people to decide, till the *Progress* will come forward with the instances where he has failed to do his whole duty.

The *Progress* is very "voluminous and windy" about his making no propositions to the Legislature for peace. Be it so. He wisely foresaw, as the *Progress* pretended not to do, that any proposition for peace by separate State action, which that journal was then urging, would be spurned by Lincoln, as he has told us himself recently he would do. And Governor Vance had not then and has not now imbibed such a fine opinion of Yankee rule as the *Progress* unblushingly shows that it has done. But the *Progress* says:

"Yet all this time it was known to many of us that he was for fighting until peace could be had upon Mr. Davis' terms, which as the recent farcical attempt at negotiation will show, are nothing more nor less than the unconditional recognition of the independence of the Confederacy, by the United States, including Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, West Virginia, Maryland, and other States whose people would get up another war rather than go with us, in the event of our success."

Neither Gov. Vance nor ourself has ever claimed to be the peculiar defender of Mr Davis. And both were opposing the measures of President Davis when the *Progress*, having just laid aside the sword for the "quill," poured out the vials of his wrath on us for that opposition. But we defy the *Progress* to show that such terms as he discribes as Mr. Davis', in the "recent farcical attempt at negotiation," were even remotely hinted at. The statement of the *Progress* in regard to this, as well as "Mr. Davis' *ultimatum*" is expressly negatived not only by our commissioners, but by Lincoln and Seward, the head of the rulers the *Progress* so much admires.

The further stories of the *Progress* about a succession to the Presidency, the Governor's talking of "tories, cowards and scoundrels," is equally false. But we will not weary our readers with such twaddle springing from a distorted imagination of the blessings to flow from a "change of rulers any longer."

FEDERAL RULE IN SAVANNAH—HOW THE PEOPLE LIKE IT.—Of a population of 20,000 in Savannah, but a few hundred left the city before or since it fell into Sherman's hands, and judging from the expressions of those who remain, they are much gratified at the change. It matters not what our prejudices and passions may be, facts are stubborn things, and accounts from Savannah, both through northern and southern sources, go to prove that the citizens of the place are rejoiced at the change of rulers. While they are profuse in their praises of the enemy for donations and kind treatment, we hear nothing of confiscation of property, negro equality, tyranny or brutality: nothing of that degradation of wives, daughters and mothers which rulers and leaders assert must be experienced and endured if we do not conquer the north and compel a recognition of our independence.

There was a mass meeting of the citizens held on the 25th of January, at which Mayor Arnold and others made speeches; and as we find the resolutions passed by the meeting in a South Carolina paper, we suppose it will not be considered treason to publish them.

We clip the foregoing from the Progress of the 16th inst. What does it mean?

If we had charged that the Progress loved the Yankees better than its own fellow citizens it would have flew into a passion, and come about as near swearing as a Christian (?) can; yet it says:—"Judging from the expressions of those who remain there (the citizens of Savannah) are much gratified at the change;" and again, "all the accounts from Savannah both through Northern and Southern sources go to prove that the people of the place are much rejoiced at the change of rulers." What are these sources of information? Can the the *Progress* point them out? It is true it publishes the proceedings of a meeting recently held there, over which a certain Mayor Arnold (no doubt a second Benedict Arnold) presided.

But who composed the meeting? most probably it was composed of similar material to that which made up the former meeting, over which so much fuss was made for a time—a few imported Yankee and liberated slaves, who of course would say nothing of confiscation of property, negro equality, tyranny &c., as they were to be the recipients of such *benefactions* (?). But does the *Progress* draw such a picture to invite the Yankees to Raleigh, by intimation of so hearty a welcome from it in advance?

WE PUBLISH to-day for the information of all concerned two recent orders from General Lee and commend them to the attention of our people—The assurance from General Lee, the Washington of this revolution, that "our resources wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance cannot be doubtful," is truly cheering, coming as it does from one who has all the facts before him and in whose truthfulness the whole country confides. Let the pardon offered to those who have been led by the croakers at home to desert their colors and comrades, be spread far and wide, that these misguided men, now that Lincoln has torn the flimsey veil off the statements which led them to desert, may return to the post of duty, without suffering the punishment, which those who induced them to commit the crime, deserve more than they:

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES,
11th Feb., 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

In entering upon this campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from publication of this order, at the Headquarters of the Department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruptions of communications, may report, within the time specified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificates from such officers, showing compliance with the requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared, that no general amnesty will be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Armies of the Confederate States,
February 11, 1865.

General Orders No. 8:

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order No 2 of this date from Army Headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to those Headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

R. E. LEE,
General.

MR. HOLDEN in his issue of yesterday expresses great anxiety that Mr. Robins should go to the war. No doubt of it. And Mr R. is ready to buckle on his armor as soon as Mr. Holden will. It is quite as important that Mr. Robins stay at home to manage the *Conservative* and watch the *Standard* as it is for Mr. Holden to stay at home to keep the *Standard* going, to divide and discourage the people. Mr. Robins had nothing to do with bringing on the war, Mr. Holden did. Mr. Holden taught secession to the people—threatened secession, if Freemont was elected, supported Mr. Breckinridge and Gov. Ellis, original secessionists, voted North Carolina out of the Union, cried out in the ecstacy of joy at this act, "the last man and the last dollar," which child of his he has tried since to swear to everybody else—called on every body from 18 to 55, to go to the war—was a strong war man for a year or two backed down when he got "scared"—managed to "scare" many of his original secession friends almost as badly as himself. If he will accompany us (to the army we mean, not to the yankees,) we are ready to go. We like the idea very much. Gen. Lee needs men just now, and if Mr. Holden will go with us we have no doubt that many of his friends who have been "scared" by him into the bushes will join us, and Gen. Lee will be strongly reinforced.

Will Mr. Holden go with us and help fight out this war?

CORRECTION. In the proceedings of the meeting at Chapel Hill published by us yesterday, the printers made a mistake of representing Judge Pearson as addressing the meeting twice, whereas it should have been Judge Person.

Lord Jesus, enable me to keep thy Word like a lively cordial, in my heart. Quicken it there by thy Spirit and Grace. Seal it, also, in my soul, that it may preserve forever its freshness and its power.—*Gotthold's Emblems.*

EXEMPTIONS AND DETAILS IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

From a recent report of C. R. Duffield, Acting Superintendent of Conscription, transmitted to the Senate by the President in response to a resolution on the subject of a number of persons exempted and detailed in the several States as State officers, express telegraph and railroad employees. It is proper, before giving the results of the report of the Superintendent to quote his remarks thereon. He says:

"The results given in the statement herewith enclosed are taken from the latest monthly consolidated report of the commandants of conscripts for the several States and special reports made by them. It is believed that these reports are as accurate as can be made, as the attention of the officers of conscription has been called to the requirements of Congress for exact information is as necessary basis for legislation. Every effort has been made by the Bureau to secure reliable information. It is found however, that the want of intelligence on the part of the enrollings officers in many instances partially defeats this object, and induces the commandants to forward reports, which special inspection proves be inaccurate. The information called for would have been furnished at an earlier day, but owing to the suspension of all mail facilities by the campaign of the enemy in the South, the reports required by the Bureau were greatly delayed."

NUMBER OF PERSONS EXEMPTED AS STATE OFFICERS.

Virginia,	1,894
North Carolina,	5,121
South Carolina,	807
Georgia,	8,229
Alabama,	1,330
Mississippi,	229
Florida,	119
East Louisiana,	20
East Tennessee,	39
	17,288

NUMBER OF MEN DETAILED IN THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Virginia,	9
North Carolina,	11
South Carolina,	3
Georgia,	19
Alabama,	6
Mississippi,	1
Total,	50

These men are detailed for sixty days from December 2, 1864.

NUEBER OF PERSONS DETAILED TO THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Virginia,	93
North Carolina,	11
South Carolina,	13
Georgia,	3
Alabamma,	0
Mississippi,	0
Florida,	0
East Louisiana,	0
East Tennessee,	0
Total,	120

NUMBER OF PERSONS EXEMPTED AND DETAILED ON RAILROADS.

Virginia,	1,327
North Carolina,	900
South Carolina,	1,126
Georgia,	1,332
Alabama.	883
Mississippi	312
Florida,	157
East Lennessee,	68
Total,	6,165

GENERAL SINGLETON AT RICHMOND—HIS VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

The New York *Tribune* has a letter from William Cornell Jewett, giving the substance of a conversation with General Singleton, of Illinois, who has just returned from Richmond and the impressions of Gen. S. while in the Confederate capital. The impressions are given as follows:

1. The Southern people are all anxious for peace—not because they are exhausted, or doubt their ability to continue the war successfully, but to spare non-combatants, women and children, the privations and sufferings its continuance must multiply.

2. He thinks it in the power of the North to reconstruct by an offer of liberal terms—to be considered and acted upon during an armistice of sixty days.

3. The South will not consent to reconstruction upon any other basis than the clearest recognition of the rights of the States respectively, to determine each for itself, all questions of local and domestic government, slavery included.

4. They will not permit slavery to stand in the way of independence—to that it would be promptly surrendered, but to nothing else—unless it should be a fair compensation, coupled with other liberal terms of reconstruction secured by constitutional amendments.

5 He thinks they can prosecute the war indefinitely, but not without great suffering and sacrifice, which they are prepared to make rather than submit to any terms that do not recognize their perfect equality, and alike honorable to both sections.

6. He says he never lived better than he did in Richmond, so far as the substantials are concerned; that he found everything necessary for a state dinner except wine; that he was treated with marked attention and liberality by everybody. When he inquired for his bill he was informed it had been settled. He thinks even the women of the South would fight sooner than see their husbands, sons and brothers submit to dishonorable relations, or disgraceful and unequal terms of reconciliation.

7 He had an interview with President Davis and all the members of his Cabinet; also with Gen. Lee; that he never heard a word of defiance, or reproach, or crimination, from any one of them, or any other person in Richmond.

8. That Gen. Lee impressed him at once with the idea that he was in the presence of a man whose soul was filled with every sentiment of honor, religion and patriotism. The subject of the war was hardly alluded to, and, in connection with which, the old man, with great earnestness and feeling remarked that he did not wish to leave so cruel a legacy as the war to his children, and while his affections for his old comrades and friends had not abated in any degree, he had but a plain duty, under the providence of God, to perform, and would be glad to be spared such a necessity by a permanent peace, not only between the sections, but with all mankind.

His appointment as Generalissimo has united the people, and inspired new confidence and life among the army and people; and he believes that such is the devotion of the people to Gen. Lee, every man, woman and child in the Confederacy would follow him into the Gulf of Mexico as a religious duty, if he reqired it of them

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We learn that one day week before last three deserters entered the house of Mr. Duncan McNeil a very old man, residing in the lower edge of Richmond county overpowered him, and locked him in a room. They then proceeded to rob him of a large amount of money he had on the premises. After accomplshing which they started to leave. A slave boy of Mr. McN., who had either been overlooked or not noticed by the party, as they were making off took one of Mr. McN's guns and fired at the party, mortally wounding one of them. The wounded party was carried to Rockingham, where he shortly after died.—*Argus.*

THE CONDUCT OF THE WOMEN OF NEW ORLEANS.

A letter from a soldier, recently a prisoner in New Orleans, gives an account of the loyalty of the women of that city notwithstanding the presence of the Yankee authorities. It says:

"The 'rebel' ladies of New Orleans could always distinguished by their appearance. In their dress blue is a prescribed color, while mourning and colors of a 'sad' hue are very much worn; neatness and simplicity prevail; hats are thought to be vulgar, because they are generally worn by the Northern settlers," and those who are not in black, for some near relative or friend, wear red trimmings in their bonnets almost invariably, as that shade of color is considered decidedly Confederate by the fair denizens of our fallen metropolis. Rings and other jewelry, ornamented with appropriate 'rebel' devices, bedeck their persons, while the 'Stonewall Jackson curl' falls over their left shoulders with a peculiar grace. There is an air of superiority about them which is so different from the unpolished manners of the wives and daughters of the Yankees, who strive to imitate the elegance of Southern refinement. The day before we left for Ship Island is a day that will ever be remembered by us. The ladies accompanied us to the levee to bid us there a fond adieu. They had to walk from Carondelet street, near Common, to the foot of Jackson, a distance of nearly two miles, at a very rapid rate. When we reached the wharf, they went through mud and water in order to see the last of us—then there was quite a scene; lovers took leave of and tenderly kissed their 'sweethearts,' friends bid each other good-bye, hoping soon to meet under happier and brighter auspices, and all felt that they were connected by ties of friendship and principle.

"Nine hearty cheers for the 'ladies of New Orleans' and the Southern Confederacy were given with so great a zest that, in consequence of it, our Yankee captors, with their usual kindness, committed us to the hold of the vessel; but not until we were fairly loaded down with fruit thrown to us by the 'fair rebels' assembled. We were kept in the hold of the ship until about fifty miles below the city, thus being debarred the pleasure of seeing New Orleans and of exchanging signals in the dim distance with the beings we loved. After our arrival on Ship Island, we were not forgotton by our friends. Boxes containing clothing and provisions were frequently sent to us, and hardly a day passed but what we were forcibly reminded 'of our dear frigds' by something sent to administer either to the comfort of the mind or body."

Headquarters, Reserve, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT General, C. S. P. A., will relieve Capt. John W. Hinsdale, Asst. Adj't. General of Reserve of N. C., and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3d Regiment Reserves of N. C., as its Colonel he having been duly elected to that office on the 3d of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Col Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry, which has characterized his service as a Staff Officer, may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) TH. H. HOLMES,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Major and A. A. General. 251—6t.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 122.

* * * * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Ins'pr Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 10, 1865.
(Official,) JOHN W. HINSDALE,
252—7t. A. A. General.

We are authorized to announce Mr. F. H. PERRY as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the February Term for Wake County. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his duties.
Feb. 16, 1865. 254—d4t.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,
100 KEGS SODA.
LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

NEGRO AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, AT OUR SALESROOM, ON Tuesday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, 30 like Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and children. These Negroes are all likely and sold for no fault.
W. F. ASKEW, & CO.
Feb. 16, 1865. 255—4t.

$200 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM THE N. C. R. R. DEPOT ON SUNDAY night the 12th inst., a medium sized dark bay Mare. At the time of her loss she had on both saddle and bridle. For her return or information leading to her recovery, the above reward will be paid. Apply to
DR. THOS. HILL,
or MAJ. HOOPER, Q. M.
Feb. 16, 1865. 254—d3t.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864. No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.
ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 360 acres of land attached.
Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hge, Salem.
Capt J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayettevillee.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Band, Tarboro.
Mr J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. P. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864 218—tf.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

General Lee Assumes Command.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.

General Lee's General order, No. 1, assuming command of the Confederate army; contains the following passages:

Deeply impressed with the difficulties and responsibility of the position and humbly invoking a guarantee of Almighty God, I rely for success upon the courage and fortitude of the army sustained by the patriotism and firmness of the people confident that their united efforts and the blessing of heaven will secure peace.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.

In the Senate the exemption bill was recommitted to the committee on military affairs.

The Senate bill to provide for the reorganization of troops was taken up. Mr. Johnston, of Georgia, moved to transfer the bill to the secret calender. Pending which, the Senate resolved into secret session.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.

The House passed several Senate bills including the bill to provide for the remission of the penalty for the nondelivery of tythe bacon due for 1864, and a bill exempting maple sugar from the tythe law.

A bill from the special committee providing for the employment of negro troops was taken up, whereupon the House resolved into secret session; yeas 38, nays 35.

Public Meeting.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 16.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held here to-day. A large number of ladies were present. Able and patriotic speeches were made by a number of gentlemen. After setting forth in the preamble the failure of the Peace Conference and the terms on which Lincoln proposed peace, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the terms offered to the people of the Confederate States are such as cannot be accepted, and are regarded as conditions which an insolent and malignant conqueror might impose upon a down-trodden and subjected nation.

Resolved, That with the contemptuous reply by the Federal Government of the efforts and offers of the Government of the Confederate States to treat for peace on terms compatible with the honor and dignity of the latter, there is no alternative now left but universal and ruinous submission on the one side, or a struggle to the death, if need be, for honor and independence on the other.

Resolved, That with this alternative presented the citizens who are here assembled, do not hesitate to declare their choice, and now in view of greater sacrifices yet to be made, of heavy burdens yet to be borne, they will bear all with patience and steady endurance to vindicate their high principles involved in the struggle, and feeling that their cause is right, that the success of their cause is connected with the best hope and with the highest happiness of themselves and their posterity they pledge to each other life, fortune and sacred honor in this holy cause.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.

Northern papers of the 14th including the evening edition of the *American* received. Much space is devoted to the proceedings and speeches of the great war meeting held in Richmond.

In the house of representatives, Mr. Dawson offerred a resolution requesting the President to use all honorable means to bring about peace with every proper guarantee which shall protect the Southern States in the enjoyment of their rights, laid on the table 13 against 42.

Mr. Williams offered a series of resolutions declaring that it would be inconsistent with their honor and dignity to offer any further terms to the rebels, that was also tabled 81 against 52.

Senator Morgan was nominated as successor to Fessenden, but this nomination was withdrawn.

A Cairo telegram of the 9th says the immense fleet that went up the Tennessee river has reached there, crowded with troops and materials. It numbers fifty-six steamers. Gen. A. J. Smith's forces are on board, bound down on the Mississippi river,

Twenty-one vessels laden with cotton from Savannah arrived at New York on the 14th.

Gold 208.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES!
BY TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

ON MONDAY, FEB. 20th, 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at our Sales-Room, an invoice of imported Goods to close consignments, will be sold:

230	Dozen Tumblers, assorted kinds,
12	" Pocket Knives,
80	" Pair Scissors,
24	" Boxes Hooks and Eyes,
9	" Steel Framed Spectacles,
1½	" German Silver Spectacles,
6	" Hand Saws,
4½	" Brass Spurs and Leathers,
3½	" Steel Bridle Bits, (polished,)
1	" Bridles,
6	Gross Carpenters Pencils,
20	" Porcelain Buttons,
200	Dozen Clarks 3 corded Spool Cotton,
1	Case of Box Coffee Mills,
6	Kegs Wrought Nails,
1	Cask Frying Pans, 24½ dozen.

Feb. 6, 1865. 245—eodtd.

Attention "B" Company, 1st Regiment Home Guards.

YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED TO REPORT AT NASH Square in the city of Raleigh, on Tuesday next, the 21st inst. EVERY man is expected to appear and report in person. This order will be rigidly enforced.
By order of Col. HARRISON:
Q. C. TAYLOR, 1st Lieut.
Feb. 17, 1865. 256—1t.

AUCTION SALE OF NEGROES.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK:
1 negro man.
1 negro girl.
1 negro woman and two children.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
February 18, 1865. 256—1t.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

CORRESPONDENTS BY THE FOLLOWING YOUNG Ladies:
MISS AURORA FLOYD,
MISS DL VERNON.
MISS BELLE LINWOOD,
Box 100, Chapel Hill, N. C.
February 17, 1865. 256—3t*.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

CORRESPONDENTS BY THE FOLLOWING YOUNG Gentlemen:
ALPHONO DEGRE'N,
DURWARD BELMONT,
MALCOLM ST. CLAIR.
Address, Box 88, Chapel Hill, N. C.
February 17, 1865. 256—3t*.